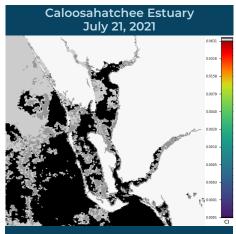


BLUE-GREEN ALGAL BLOOM WEEKLY UPDATE

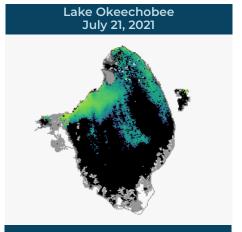
REPORTING JULY 16 - JULY 22, 2021

Satellite imagery provided by NOAA - Images are impacted by cloud cover.

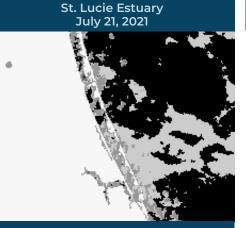
A value of 0.004 is nominally equivalent to approximately 20-30 ug/L chlorophyll a of cyanobacteria, and 0.06 would be in the 300-500 ug/L chlorophyll a range. Please keep in mind that bloom potential is subject to change due to rapidly changing environmental conditions or satellite inconsistencies (i.e., wind, rain, temperature or stage).



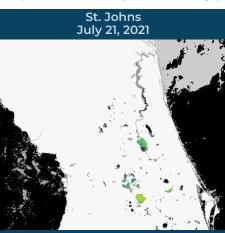
The most recent satellite imagery from 7/21 for the Caloosahatchee Estuary shows no bloom potential in visible portions of the estuary.



The most recent satellite imagery from 7/21 for Lake Okeechobee shows moderate bloom potential on approximately 30% of the lake.



The most recent satellite imagery from 7/21 for the St. Lucie Estuary shows no bloom potential in visible portions of the estuary.



The most recent satellite imagery from 7/21 for the St. Johns River shows moderate bloom potential on most of Lake George and downstream of the lake on the mainstem of the St. Johns River for

SUMMARY

There were 50 reported site visits in the past seven days (7/16 - 7/22), with 50 samples collected. Algal bloom conditions were observed by the samplers at 25 of the sites.

On 7/20 and 7/22, Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) staff collected water samples at 13 locations in the area near Port Manatee in Tampa Bay in response to the Piney Point emergency release. Results for the 7/20 samples were all nondetect for cyanotoxins. Results for the 7/22 samples are still pending. For daily updates and sampling data results, please visit Protecting Florida Together.org/Piney Point Update.

On 7/19, South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD) staff collected samples from Lake Okeechobee – Pahokee Marina Boat Ramp, C43 Canal – S77 (upstream of rim canal), Lake Okeechobee – FEBOUT and Lake Okeechobee – F Okeechobee - Pahokee Marina Boat Ramp, C43 Canal - 577 (upstream of rim canal), and Lake Okeechobee - FEBOUT samples all had no dominant algal taxon and no cyanotoxins were detected. The Lake Okeechobee - FEBIN sample was dominated by Cylindrospermopsis raciborskii and no cyanotoxins were detected.

On 7/19, DEP staff collected samples at Lake Okeechobee – S308C (lakeside), C44 Canal – S308C (canal side) and Lake Hart – Hart Branch Circle. The Lake Okeechobee – S308C (lakeside) and C44 Canal – S308C (canal side) samples had no dominant algal taxon. Trace levels of microcystin were detected in the Lake Okeechobee – S308C (lakeside) sample (0.30 ppb) and no cyanotoxins were detected in the C44 Canal – S308C (canal side) sample. The Lake Hart – Hart Branch Circle sample was dominated by Microcystis aeruginosa and no cyanotoxins were detected.

On 7/20 and 7/21, SFWMD staff collected samples from Lake Okeechobee at the following stations. Cyanotoxin results are included in parentheses following each station name: KISSRO.0 (non-detect), L72 (non-detect), L72 (non-detect), L72 (non-detect), L72 (non-detect), L72 (non-detect), L72 (non-detect), L73 (non-detect CLVIOA (trace, 0.31 ppb), LZ40 (9.7 ppb), PALMOUT (non-detect), PALMOUT (non-detect), PALMOUT (non-detect), PALMOUT (1.8 ppb), PELBAY3 (trace, 0.29 ppb) and CULV10A (trace, 0.97 ppb). Microcystis aeruginosa was the dominant taxon in the NES191, L001, NCENTER, L008, POLESOUT1, POLESOUT3, RBARSE, LZ40, PALMOUT2, PALMOUT3, LZ30, LZ25A, L007, PELBAY3 and CULV10A samples. The POLESOUT sample was co-dominated by Microcystis aeruginosa and Cylindrospermopsis raciborskii. There was no dominant algal taxon in the KISSR0.0, LZ2, NES135, EASTSHORE, L004, L005, CLV10A, PALMOUT1, PALMOUT1,

On 7/19 and 7/20, DEP staff collected samples at Caloosahatchee River - Marinatown, Caloosahatchee River - Rosen Park and Caloosahatchee River - Jaycee Park. The Caloosahatchee River - Marinatown and Caloosahatchee River - Rosen Park samples had no dominant algal taxon and no cyanotoxins were detected. The Caloosahatchee River – Jaycee Park sample was dominated by Microcystis aeruginosa. Trace levels of microcystin were detected in the Caloosahatchee River – Jaycee Park sample (0.50 ppb).

On 7/20, Lee County staff collected a sample at Caloosahatchee River - Midpoint Bridge Park, Caloosahatchee River - Alva Boat Ramp, and Caloosahatchee River - Davis Boat Ramp. The Caloosahatchee River - Midpoint Bridge Park and Caloosahatchee River - Midpoint Bridge Park and Caloosahatchee River - Davis Boat Ramp. - Davis Boat Ramp samples were dominated by Microcystis aeruginosa. Caloosahatchee - Alva Boat Ramp had no dominant algal taxon. Trace levels of microcystins were detected in the Caloosahatchee River - Davis Boat Ramp sample (0.32 ppb). There were no cyanotoxins detected in the Caloosahatchee River - Midpoint Bridge Park and Caloosahatchee - Alva Boat Ramp samples.

On 7/20, St. Johns River Water Management District staff collected samples at Lake Washington - Center. The sample had no dominant algal taxon and no cyanotoxins were detected.

On 7/21, DEP staff collected samples at Matlacha Pass – Matlac were collected for Matlacha Pass - Matlacha Pass - Matlacha Park Fishing Pier, Matlacha Pass - Near Bert's Restaurant and Matlacha Pass - Matlacha Ave Canal. Toxin results are pending. The Lake Rowena - Formosa Canal Outflow sample had no dominant algal taxon and no cyanotoxins were detected. The Lake Emerald – SE Park Shore sample was co-dominated by Microcystis aeruginosa and Aphanothece sp. Trace levels of microcystin were detected in the Lake Emerald – SE Park Shore sample (0.32 ppb).

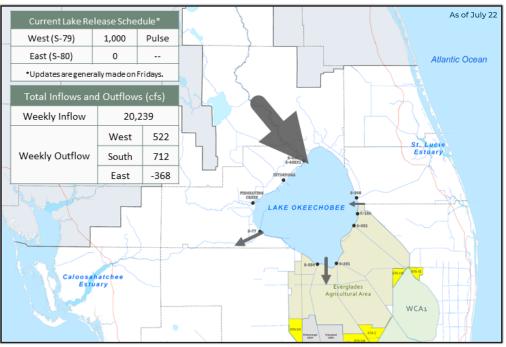
On 7/22, SFWMD staff collected a sample at C44 canal - Timer Powers Park has no dominant algal taxon. Toxin results are still pending.

The Stick Marsh North and Blue Cypress Lake - Center samples had no dominant algal taxon. The Lake Jesup - Center sample was dominated by Microcystis aeruginosa and the Lake Monroe - Center sample was dominated by Microcystis sp. There were no cyanotoxins detected in the Stick Marsh North, Blue Cypress Lake - Center, Lake Jesup - Center and Lake Monroe - Center samples.

The Lake Otis - Boat Ramp sample had no dominant algal taxon and no cyanotoxins were detected.

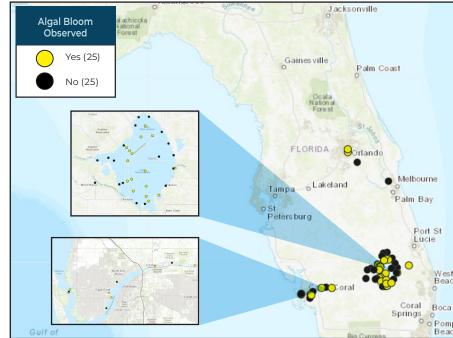
This is a high-level summary of the sampling events for the reported week. For all field visit and analytical result details, please refer to the complete algal bloom map with data table by clicking the "Field and Lab Details" Quick Link from the Algal Bloom Dashboard. Different types of blue-green algal bloom species can look different and have different impacts. However, regardless of species, many types of blue-green algae can produce toxins that can make you or your pets sick if swallowed or possibly cause skin and/or eye irritation due to contact. We advise staying out of water where algae is visibly present as specks or mats or where water is discolored pea-green, blue-green or brownish-red. Additionally, pets or livestock should not come into contact with the algal bloom-impacted water, or the algal bloom material or fish on the shoreline.

LAKE OKEECHOBEE OUTFLOWS



July 16 - July 22

SITE VISITS FOR BLUE-GREEN ALGAE



REPORTS FROM HOTLINE

6

REPORT PUBLIC **HEALTH ISSUES HUMAN ILLNESS**

Florida Poison Control Centers can be reached 24/7 at 800-222-1222 (DOH provides grant funding to

OTHER PUBLIC HEALTH CONCERNS

the Florida Poison Control Centers)

CONTACT DOH

(DOH county office) FloridaHealth.gov/



CONTACT FWC

800-636-0511 (fish kills) 888-404-3922 (wildlife Alert)

SALTWATER BLOOM

Observe stranded wildlife

Information about red tide

and other saltwater algal

MyFWC.com/RedTide

or a fish kill

blooms

REPORT ALGAL BLOOMS

FRESHWATER BLOOM

- Observe an algal bloom in a lake or freshwater river
- Information about bluegreen algal blooms





855-305-3903 (to report freshwater blooms)

FloridaDEP.gov/AlgalBloom

all-county-locations.html Learn more about Florida's Algal Bloom Monitoring and Response visit our Water Quality website to check the current status and to receive updates.